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Dusiness Kolices

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSESD MILE

ALL DEALERS have Andrews's American Queen, containing the opening chapters of "The Chaptain of the Fieet," by "dalter Bessnt and James Rice. NOTHING can combate with Angostura BITERS as the best appearing toric and the best regulator of the directive organs. Be sure to ask your street of drug-gist for the gename article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

Mt. Beckwood while in Enrope secured an wand valuable process for maxing instantaneous Photographs. He has in-induced the process in his gallery and takes dictures of children or abults as quick as a wink! 17 Union Square. Imperial Childs Super dozon. QUICK AS A WINK!

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1880.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE says that the British Government will introduce a coercion and a land reform bill for Ireland, when Parliament meets: Greece may relent in her movement against Turkey until March; the state of the Russo-Chinese relations is still in doubt; F. Ives Scudamore, who was employed in the Turkish postal service, has fallen into disfavor with the | Chicago Tribune, the plurality for Garfield is Porte. == The Bishop of Valence has been acquitted of the charge of writing an insulting letter to a French official. Ross defeated Trickett in a boat race on the Thames yesterday. - The Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers are filled with ice at Ottawa and Montreal respectively.

Domestic .- Plans for refunding a portion of the National debt will be presented to Congress at an early day. - The report of Auditor French on Pacific railroads was made public. The Kearsarge Mills at Portsmouth, N. H., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning; loss \$500,000; fully insured. - Two fires in Philadelphia caused Arlington Life Insurance Company, of Richmond, feetly just, and it ought to have the attention Va., has failed. === A petition has been presented to Governor Cornell, asking for the remission of the fine imposed upon the Rev. Edward Cowley, formerly of the Shepherd's Fold in this city. ==== The fast mail to New-Orleans arrived yesterday seven = Judge W. L. Gresham, of Indianbours late. spolis, has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest. = David Long of Pittsburg, Penn., was robbed of \$1,800 yesterday. - Fifteen persons were injured by a railroad accident, yesterday, near Chicago. The clearings in Chicago during last week were \$61,151,000, being \$17,000,000 greater than those of the previous week. = A false report was current in Newport. R. I., yesterday that Colonel Pot ter, a stepson of ex-Governor Van Zandt, had been murdered in New-Mexico.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Superintendent of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, testified before the Senate Committee yesterday. === The men indicted for libel in the Morey letter plot gave bail. - News was received that Gillen, the murderer of Bigerson, was dead. ____ Leighton, the condemned murderer, is in the cell at the Tombs which Cox and Balbo occupied before they were hanged, == The receipts of the Bernhardt season amounted to about \$100,000. == Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.43 cents. Stocks active and fluctuating, closing weak and unsettled.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and occasional light rains. Thermometer vesterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 29°; average, 3438°.

The account given by a staff correspondent of the rise and fall of the Little Chief mine points a very plain moral. It shows the absolute necessity of placing a speculative industry like mining on the soundest business basis. This is a principle for which we have been contending, in season and out of season, during the present period of phenomenal excitement in the mining camps and exchanges.

There seems to be a strong probability that Secretary Sherman will recommend refunding at 312 or even 3 per cent. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has been conferring with him about it, and agrees in ad-Yance to take up the subject and force a Refunding bill through the House before Christmas. The simple fact that the practicability of putting three per cents upon the market is seriously discussed by close calculators as well as by financiers of National reputation shows what an advance the country has made in material prosperity.

The sweet httle cherub that sits up aloft m its high chair counting the days before it will be taken to the Christmas pantomime will be apt to ask some puzzling questions when the blessed afternoon comes round. Such questions are not easily answered, and parents and guardians will thank us for giving them in advance of the heliday season full information respecting the illusions of the stage. Thunder and lightning, hail and tempest, moonlight on the water and fire in the streets of New-York are explained in our news columns with such painstaking care that our older readers will be sadly at fault if the little ones do not find out " what makes the wheels go round."

One of the Ward's Island Asylum officials has informed the Senate Committee that when he first entered upon his labors, eight years ago, the attendants were mostly shoulderbitters; and when he suggested kind treat-

successful, for he now has no scruples about putting patients in strait-jackets. Undoubtedly there are asylums in the country where the officials would be glad to educate investigating commissions in the same wayby setting a big lunatic at them to test their loving kindness toward the most helpless of their fellow-creatures.

Our special cable dispatches from London discuss the chances of a Maintenance of Order bill and any thorough measures of Land Reform which Mr. Gladstone may decide to bring franchise and the redistribution of Parlia-House in a submission, for they have invariably been not only defeated but demoralized by struggles of this kind. Any project for these ancient strongholds of Conservatism. The political history of England is moving fast. A great Paritamentary struggle will be witnessed during the next four months.

The Blanc-Bonaparte wedding is described with fine irony by our Paris correspondent as a sporting investment of the gambling Principality. The edge of the satire is the assumption that Monaco means to run the bridegroom for an Empire and to annex France. Luck, intrigue and force have been the main elements of every Benapartist success in the past. In this new gambling political combination luck counts first, last and always. Our readers must not overlook this letter; for a peculiarly Parisian topic is seldom treated in so peculiarly a Parisian cepted by all English-speaking Protestants. It manner. One of the incidents of the will have no new readings made in support of ons expression of regret. That is the all the principal denominations are represented that." What he most wanted was that the prosperthis mummery. The shrewd Auvergnat of the great progress made during the past 270 lawyer served Napoleon III. and his but with sincere personal devotion. His loyalty to those whom he really loyed ought crowd of Imperialist tramps, and occupied a place of bonor at St. Roch's and at Mme. Blane's magnificent reast.

THE SOUTH AND APPORTIONMENT. The table of votes east in the several States for Presidential electors, published by The Chicago Tribune on Monday, differs as to some States from dispatches received here, though not enough to impair in any degree the force of the comments which that journal presents. At the North, according to the tabulation of The 533,232, and his majority over all, 332,731. But "the South has 106 representatives in Con-"gress, and the vote polled in the Southern "States for President averages 25,940 for each "Congressional District, while at the North, " which has 187 Representatives, the average "vote for President in each District is 36,000. "With a larger proportionate voting popula-"tion, the exclusion of voters from the polls in "the Southern States, as compared with the "voting in the Northern States, is equal to an "average of 10,660 voters in each Congresfeetly just, and it ought to have the attention of every thoughtful and honest man, of either

party or either section. It is entirely true that the natural proportion of persons entitled to vote to the whole population is greater at the South than at the North. For nearly all immigration comes to the North, and there is at all times a large body of far refused to be naturalized. In this city alone there are many thousands of this class; and there are many in every other Northern State, city, or town, where the foreign-born population is large. Hence the number of persons entitled to vote, out of a population sufficient for a Congressional District at the South, is always and necessarily greater than at the North. It is claimed on the authority of the census, too, that the present population of the Southern States is sufficient to entitle that section to 109 members, upon a new apportionment to be made this year, against only 184 members from the North. On that basis, the number of voters to a Representative would be still smaller at the South and still larger at the

The practical result of Southern whipping and mobbing, persecution, ostracism, shooting, and fraud is that fully two-fifths of all the voters at the South are wrongfully deprived of the suffrage. If a population now entitling the North to 184 Members of Congress is represented by 6,442,041 voters, as it was in the late election, the population now existing at the South, which, according to the new census, entitles that section to 109 members, must embrace more than 3,816,199 persons entitled to vote. But only 2,749,677 votes are reported as having been cast in all the former slaveholding States. Hence more than a million voters have been practically robbed of the right of suffrage. Over one-ninth of all the qualified voters in this country-a number several times as great as the pretended popular majority for Mr. Tilden four years ago-has been wrongfully deprived of the rights which the Constitution guarantees. This is not a wrong to these individuals alone. It is a wrong to the whole people. Moreover, it is a wrong for which it is the duty of Congress to find a remedy, before it proceeds, by a new apportionment, to give five Southern Democrats the power for ten years to come to outvote seven Northern Republicans.

A REVISED BIBLE. The announcement of the speedy publica tion of the New Testament as revised by the Bible Revision Committee, to be followed in about two years by the revised Old Testament, ! is a piece of news that will be received with great interest wherever the English language is spoken. The work of revision was begun in 1870 at the instance of the Convocation of Canterbury, which invited eminent biblical scholars of many denominations to take part in it. A Committee was formed, and divided out for him at birth, and he has to content himinto two branches, British and American, and self therewith. Usually he makes the best of each branch was subdivided into an Old Testament Company and a New Testament Company. All the leading Protestant Churches talent. But it is a question whether there is are reprecuted on the Committee, so the un- not quite as much in sery in the perpetual dertaking is tree from all suspicion of sectarian straining common among ourselves, in our purpose. The chairman of the American Old shifting social life, to be or to seem something Testament Company is Professor Green, of for which we are totally unfitted. "Do I look Princeton Theological Semmary, and the chair-

of education seems to have been partially the two Companies are directed respectively by the Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of Gloucester. The work has made slow progress on account of the great care taken to secure accuracy and to obtain for every important change the assent of two-thirds of a Committee numbering in all no fewer than eighty-two persons. The text of King James's version is taken as the basis, and the rule governing alterations is that each Company shall go over the text twice; on the first revision a majority vote to be sufficient to make a change, but on the second revision all changes to be approved by a two-thirds vote before being adopted before Parliament. The passage of a Force as final. The Committee does not seek to make bill by the House of Commons is far changes for the sake of change. The language more likely than even a partial surren- of the received version will not be altered except der of the Lords on the main ques- when its meaning can be made more clear, or tion. The rumor that the Government are in cases where there are manifest errors. No arpreparing a bill for the reform of the county | tempt is made to modernize the forms of expression. The Committee wisely recognize the fact mentary seats is the most striking feature of that the simple and digmined language of King the foreign news of the week. Such a James's Bible, though rendered somewhat quaint measure as this may frighten the Upper and antiquated by the modifications which have taken place in English speech in the course of more than two centuries and a half, is so asso ciated in the minds of English-speaking people revising the county franchise would strengthen all over the world with the thoughts it conveys the Liberals where they have always been and the moral and religious traths it teaches, weakest-in the counties. If put upon its that any alteration made with a view of assimipassage it might deliver into their hands lating it to the forms of expression of the present day would rob the Scriptures of much of their force and beauty.

The English of King James's translation was undoubtedly the English spoken and written by educated people in King James's time. It is somewhat areaaie now, but it is terse, strong and expressive, and its constant use in religious discourse has kept it from losing its original significance except in comparatively few passages. Any attempt to supplant it by the colloquial English of the nineteenth century would be resented by all lib's readers.

The revised Bible will have many strong points to recommend it to the Churches on both sides of the Atlantic, and it it fulfils the hopes of the friends of the revision movement will soon take the place of the version so long acshameful spectacle calls for a seri- the claims of any particular denomination; for countenance which M. Rouher gave to on the Committee. It will have the advantage years in knowledge of the Hebrew, Syriac and son not only with consummate ability, Greek tongues, and of the geogra by, monuments and history of the people inhabiting the Bible lands. It is the calm, careful, deliberate to have kept him back; but he went with the work of a large group of em nent scholars and divines of recognized influence in the various branches of the Protestant faith. Probably it will have nothing to contend with except the force of habit, which will favor the continued use of the old version. It must make its way by its own merits; but King James's Bible had no better chance at the start. The King approved of the plan for a new translation, and asked the Bishops to let him know when "liv-"ings of twenty pounds" became vacant, in order that he might fill them from among the forty-seven persons engaged in the work of translation. The expenses were mainly borne, however, by a printer named Barker, who was given a copyright on the book. The translation was generally accepted at ones, and has ever since been universally recognized as the English Bible, not from any force of author, y, ecclesiastical or civil, but solely because of its evident intrinsic merits.

CARRYING BURDENS.

We all know Æsop's story of the denkey and the horse; how the patient ass submitted while his selfish companion piled the load on it, bit by bit, until it fell dead by the roadside, when the horse had to carry both the burden and the dead ass the rest of the way. We are glad to see the selfish beast punished, but we have no pity for the ass. Americans have no sympathy with patient doukeys. Of all people, we think, we are the least likely to be imposed upon, politically or socially. Down-trodden nations of Europe may totter meekly under their loads, immigrants who are not voters, and another but the American knows just when to kick and large body of foreign-born citizens who, though march off without yoke or burden. All of they have resided here long enough, have thus | which may be true of us as a nation, but is absolutely talse of us as individuals. The American is probably more heavily loaded than any other man on the road through life, but he differs from the donkey in this, that he loads himself. He almost invariably overrates his strength and ability. He enters for the grand prize, when he is only fit to win the scrub-race. Let any reader of THE TRIBUNB look through the community in which he lives, and he will see how much of the discomfort, misery, and meagre, unsatisfactory living in its households comes from the effort of men and women to till a profession or a social place for which they are too small.

The equality of opportunity which is the birthright of every American citizen has its disadvantages. Every place is open to the ambitious youngster, and it never occurs to him or to his parents that he is not fit for any place. His conceit and energy are almost invariably bigger than his capital of brains. Nature, probably, fitted him to be a small tradesman in his native village. He has shrewdness, goodhumor, that pert, familiar address popular in a half educated community. He is sent to Yale and made a clergyman. Or, he was intended by the wise old mother for life on a farm. His is a slow, narrow, just intellect. He enjoys quiet and steady routine; has an appetite for small gossip and small pleasures. But his father wants to make a gentleman of the boy, and, in the bucolic mind, to be a gentleman it is necessary to enter a profession. The boy is sent to college, and then to one of the cities to put out his sign as a lawyer, without money, family or political influence. In both cases, life of course muddles down forever after into most miserable incompetency and failure. In a lower station it would have been full, useful and sat-

Every newspaper office swarms with young men just out of college, of "fine literary taste," eager to become journalists, and confident they are competent to till the shoes of a Greeley or a Delane. They have just that ability and gentle enjoyment of books which would qualify them to teach modern literature in a ladies' school, but they push their way into a newspaper office and grow old there, working hard, accomplishing nothing, gaining neither reputation nor money. There is no career, perhaps, so strewn with the crippled and ruined as that of literature. It seems an absurd platitude to say that young men should gauge their ability before choosing an occupation for life; but some such warning is needed here. In Europe a man's career and social rank are pretty much lined it, and is happy. We spend a great deal of sympathy on him, and the misery of repressed "like the ox now ?" said the frog, swelling and

sant gnawing mortification and sense of defeat which is so hard to bear. It is that which you see written in the harassed, unsmiling faces of Americans, especially in the cities. The young man, trying to be a fashionable swell on \$15 per week; the old man, working night and day to give his family the luxurious indulgences of the children of millionaires; -what are they but the donkey of the fable staggering under a load which they need not carry.

It is not only the ambitious or conceited among us, however, that shoulder these selfimposed burdens. The same nervous energy and overrating of our own strength which is a national characteristic snows itself in the most pious and benevolent among us. You will see an American rush neadlong at some stupendous reform which has been needed since the world began, and undertake to carry it out single-handed and alone. His motive is honest, bis zeal is pure; but presently he falls by the way with some cerebral trouble, his work undone, and we wonder why God did not uphold bim in his rightcous endeavor. He was simp y the donkey carrying more than his own load. As we grow into more sober and more mo est middle age we begin to perceive that if we are overworked it is usually due to our own vanity or the selfishness of our companions. It s not God who puts these too heavy burdens upon 08, a reasonable load of care or of work.

A NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. The temperance reform always has been, perhaps will be fresh departures and new plans, and efforts, wise or unwise, to hasten the time when every body will be totally abstinent-a time which probably will not come to-morrow or next week. A meeting long ago, which was attended by many able and distinguished men. Governor Long presided. The postmaster of Boston, Mr. Tobey, was vice-presidest. The tone of many of the speeches may be inferred from that of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who favored "temperance saloons-brighter, warmer, pleasanter than the drinking saloons-with pleasant music, coffee, lager beer, rooms for smoking, reading-rooms, with entertaining lectures and stereoscopic pectures." Dr. Clarke's toleration of beer occasion d some dissatisfaction, but he said pleasantly that he "was not particular about ons classes who could not join the total abstinence society or the prohibition movement, should "do something in their own way." The Rev. Dr. Duryea, formerly of Brooklyn, speke warmly of attacks upon Dr. Howard Crosby, of New-York-" one of the no dest men God ever made." Dr. Clarke also said: It we cannot have entire prohibition, will it not be something if we can have the restrictions of the license law fully enforced, as they have been to a large extent in New-York by the efforts of Dr.

The difficulties of enforcing what is called "The Maine Law" are nowhere found to be greater than in Mame itself. From that State come constantly reports of the way in which the law is evaded or disregarded altogether. A hundred difficulties occur, and some of them are curious. The City of Calcis has tried for years to stop the sale of ardent spirits within its limits, and has always failed to do to. It was argued that the end could not be fully accomplished because just across the river, in St. Stephen, a New-Brunswick town, people had only to pass a bridge to get what they desired. Now St. Stephen has a stiff prohibitory law of its own, while in Calais liquor is sold quite freely in spite of the law. The facts may be stated as illustrative of the difficulties which prohibitory laws encounter.

It has long been evident that there is a strong and mportant temperance feeling, in the strict sense of the word temperance, outside the ranks of the totally abatinent and of the probabitionists. Heretofore the extremists have regarded this moderate class with disapproval, if not with contempt, rating those composing it as little better than the liquer dealer of the drunkard. They have been denounced as much as the old Abolitionists used to denounce those who, whatever their view of slavery, did not entirely relish the Garrisonian methods. Moderation in drinking was held to be unsafe, and, considered as an example to the weaker brethren, sinful. The whole doctrine of Prohibition is based upon this theory, which is is believe that English gave \$27,090 to the campaign reasonably certain will never be universally actional they see the vouchers. Perhans he look reasonably certain will never be universally actional they see the vouchers. Perhans he look reasonably certain will never be universally actional they see the vouchers.

It is a question whether the temperance cause can afford to lose the countenance and surport of men who do not accept the views of more genious re- havior. Will they be able to keep them? That is formers. The former, however, though they may be mi-understood or misrepresented, ought to, and probably will, continue their labors after the fashion which seems best to them, being directed by their own consciences and governed by their own honest view of the whole matter.

PREMIER AND ROMANCE-WRITER

The statesman who began life as a romance-writer cannot enjoy his literary recreations in his old age without being suspected of fooling everybody Thousands of English readers who have bought his last novel consider themselves the victims of false pretences. They expected a serpent and they got fish instead and not very fresh at that. A romance in which the satire is so thin that it passes for dul ness, and in which the portraits are so dim that they are recognized with difficulty, is a disagreeable surprise. Soon after "Vivian Grey "got into print much ingenuity was shown in the arrangement of "Keys," one of which passed through several editions. "Endymion" furnishes little scope for guess-work of that kind. One turns its pages in vain for fine irony and glittering paradoxes, for prophetic intuitions and political mysteries. The laurels of Lord Beaconsfield's own romanticism have suffered him to sleep only too comfortably. His literary ambition has shared the commonplace fate of what he once termed his "historic conscience," and is now likewise at rest. His book goes out to the world without a touch of mysticism. It is published under lucrative contracts and translated in various languages. It enables him to buy a new house in London, and his critics are so ungenerous as to hint that it was written merely as a "pot-boiler."

It may be that Englishmen themselves are to blame for expecting Lord Beaconsfield to mystify them as he has done before. Of late years the tendency has been to exaggerate the political insight of the author of "Sybil" and "Coningsby." A curious instance is the approval with which Herr Brandes's biography of Lord Beaconsfield was recently received in England. This was a studied effort to interpret the statesman through the remances of Benjamin Disraeli. The method is fully disclosed in such a passage as this: "Tancred, in its relation to the Eastern politics of Lord Beaconsfield, is a veritable palimpsest; the book concealed for thirty years the serious programme of this policy, and not until Time, the greatest of critics, has by degrees corroded the surface, were other critics enabled to de expher the concealed and instructive original writing." The tendency is carried to an extreme point in this passage, but it has become the habit of politjeal criticism to associate the unique personality of the romance writer with the public life of the Premier and party-leader. During the six years of his eventful administration, whether he was conferring a new title upon the Queen, buying the Suez shares obstructing the diplomacy of Europe, transporting the Sepoys from India, making a secret treaty with the Porte, or entering upon wars of conquest in Zaluland and Afghanistan, in the popular judgment he was invested with the charms and magic of an groom and their families stood and received the con-Asian necromancer rather than impelied by the sober instincts of an English statesman. Daszled by the glitter of his imperial devices, his tollowers were content to regard him as a wonder-worker-the first really imaginative statesman of the genera-

Lord Benconsfield, while making history hand over and as Premier, was viewed as a romance-maker and a magician, mainly because he had entered upon big lungtie on him to test his theory. This mode is President Woolsey, of Yale. In England burst, but they go through life with that inces-

of passing judgment upon his State policy. Now that he has ceased to rule the Nation and turned back to his old trade of romance-writing, his countrymen are disappointed because they cannot decipher in his work the circuitous purposes and prophetic outpourings of his Premiership. He takes some of his old wine and puts it in a new bottle. He writes in his old manner, only more carelessly. He makes a very good bargain with his publishers, and writes a book that everybody reads, and then immediately abuses him for writing. And why ? Because Benjamin Disraeli, the author of "Sybil" and "Coningsby," might have written it, without having been a Premier. When he was Premier he was interpreted as a romance-writer. Now that he is romance-writer he is interpreted

INSHTATHEAMBA.

as a Premier.

A pleasant announcement made by the Editors of St. Nicholas is that they have secured for their next number a story of Indian life by In-htathcamba (Bright-eyes), the dong ster of an Osnaha chief, who has been travelling torough the States during the last two years under the protection of two of her kinsmen, trying to rouse the conscience of the whites to the rights of her race. Miss La Hische (for that is her English name) makes now, we be neve, her first essay as an author, but she connot bu succeed if she gives as dramatic pictures of the daily domestic life of her people as she has bittaer of one in her addresses. She has broad culture and seen perceptive faculty, and she has given herself up to the and His world will go on just as well if we take | caus- of her people with a simplicity and passionate singleness of heart that must rouse sympathy in every man and woman whose own instincts are true and ours. Her actives are rare, and we are apt, probably, to sea little of the he sie in the faalways will be, a reform of experiments. There miliar face of an indian, But t e signt of an educated, arga-bred woman going from town to town last winter pleasing that she and her people might no longer be legally need in this free Republic as dogs and cattle, hable to be slang rered, starved or to consider the subject was held in Boston not banished at the irresponsible will of any official, without redress in law, was calculated to give us pause, and to make us question whether something was not rotten at nome in this State which boasts that it is a refuge for the oppressed of all other

We believe that before many years the wrongs of the Indians will be righted; but nowever powerless we may be to nelp them, there are none of us who will refuse a hearty God-speed to this young girl who has given her strength and lite to the help of her ages, feeble race, with the devotion of Cornelia

President Haves seems to be happy, and there is very reason way he should be,

The business of builting the rascal down goes of with commendable p ceision. It will be a good many years before the Democratic party will at-

their tature to appropriate the money to enforce the Government's election have as "insulting."

They have never regarded his a bisions to that subject or his veroes upon it in any other light.

The crowd that gathers whenever a

Does anybody know waere Barnum is? Not a word has been heard from him for nearly a month. Perhaps he is smothered by the swatms of this own hes which are coming home to roost upon his head.

John Kelly's idea of cny and county offices seems election expenses. That is undoubtedly the view which prevails in Tammany Hait, and it is the view which in practice keeps tents and axes so high that the principal business of the average Newhis taxes if we owns a house, or his real if some other man owns it.

All the Democratic newspapers, who kindly sup phel General Gartie d with a fine assortment of ready-made Cabinets, are convinced that his determinution not to pick out one for himself till February shows great indecision of character. They are afrant he nasn't much backbone. They once had

John Kelly emphasizes the truth of the witty ob-

There are Democrats who declare they will not a moriginger

loaded to the muzzle with resolutions of good bethe question. They have made similar ones before and proken them sil. What are they going to do about appropriating money to pay the marshals? What how reads the fight on that issue, or surrender it in sileace? President Hayes shows a disposition sition not to allow them to ignore it, and the Re-publican members can be depended upon to follow

PERSONAL.

Madame Ristori has not retired from the stage; she is still acting, and in Scandinavia.

Miss Flora Sharon, the daughter of the Senator, is engaged, it is said, to marry an Englishman of title Mr. T. W. Dewing, of Boston, is to take Mr. Shiraw's place at the School of the Art Students'

Queen Victoria and her daughter Beatrice are living in the midst of intense cold at Balmoral. The snow is deep and frozen, and the ladies drive about

Professor Nordenskjold has just been elected a member of the Swedish Legislature. He was supported by a so-called party of the Bourse, while hi opponent, a manufacturer, was the candidate of the Laborers' party. The Emperor William of Germany has been dur-

ing the past year earning the gratitude of the archieologists. He has defrated from his own private purse the expenses of the exeavations at The Czarewitch, the beir to the Russian throne, is

ntensely popular with all classes in his country. He is prodigiously Russian in feeling, has shown a decided will and strong character in all the public duties that have been commuted to him, and is an excellent husband and father. General Sir Frederick Roberts has been so success

ful as a man of war that he is to be made a lieutenant-general in spite of the fact that he will have to pass over the heads of 180 officers who stand senior numon the list of major-generals. The freedom t the City of London and a sword of honor are to be presented to him. Mr. Henry Robertson, father of Senator William

H. Robertson, celebrated the eighty-muth anniversarv of his birthday at Katobah, Westchester County, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are now in the fifty-minth year of their married life, Mr. Robertson has voted at seventeen Presidential

Aremarkable outburst against Richard Wagner occurred recently in Paris at a popular concert, when a part of the audience called for a repetition of the introduction to "Lohengrin." Amid the hooting such epithets as "Prussian," "canaille" and "spy" were heard, and a young man who stood upon his chair shouted "No encore for the man who insulted France." M. Rechefort in his paper defended Wagner as a man who had no fatherland and who must be judged as a composer and

The wedding breakfast of Roland Bonaparte and Marie Blane was served in fourteen salous communicating with each other, in the residence of Mme. Blanc. The show of flowers was magnificent: roses and real orange-blossoms preponderated. In the first of the fourteen salons the bride and bridebeings with immense heads of hair. The Princess Radziwill was in pink brocade, and the Princess Jeanne in blue and white. The latter is decidedly

Mme, Thiers has been suffering from a rheumatic trouble and a wasting malady brought on by indulgence in grief. When the Thiers statue was inaugurated lately it was amid a drizzling rain and ment to the inmates they immediately set a man of the American New Testament Company swelling. Our human frogs do not always his public career as a fantastic story-writer and in the presence of a very few people. Mmc. Thiers.

illustrious husband's services to his country were deemed things of ancient history, was wet through. deemed things of ancient history, was wet through. She went home sobbing and making sad reflections. Fever succeeded the cold she caucht, and serious illness was the result. The drawing-room in the Place St. George, which in the lifetime of Thiera was animated as the Agora, is now in the evening dismal and deserted, saye by a few faithful friends well stricken in years. Thiers was the animating principle of the house, and was never old or old-lashioned. Mine, Thiera is fond of flowers, but has no taste for cats, does or young children. She no taste for cats, dogs or young children. She seeks a distraction from gloom in charity, but is too rich to experience the tonic effects of almostiving when it is indulged in at the cost of snarp sacrifices.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Marquis of Hartington's views on the Irish ques too have been anticipated with eager interest in England. His father, the Duke of Devonshire, owns 60,325 seres in Cors, Waterford and Tipperary; but the rents on these estates have been paid nearly in full. This can be said of very lew of the great estates in

The bill introduced in the South Carolina L gi-listure to prevent duelling is as stringent as such a measure can be made. Not only the duethst who kills his man, but every second as well, is pronounced guilty of murner, and is menaced with the death pe if either or both principals are wounded but ail concerned in the affair of monor are deemed guity of misdemeanor and can be impresented in the State Pentinitary for a period of not less than twenty years, and be deprived of the pivilege or boiding any office in the State. I a conficulty be sent or accepted within the State but the ducible tought in another State, the same punisament is

Messrs, Dempsey & Carroll, the wellinown act stat-oners of Union square, have published a prenty volume emitted "The Art of Corr containing a great variety of letters on all manner of so various forms and usages best approved in such distorical personages, and have a positive value. To this is appended a good deal of matter appropriate to heir business and of interest to their patrons, concern ng the castoms about stationery, eards, monograms, in-&c., are given, and who ver wants to select choice s. a Lovery, may near visiting-eards, or tamiliar ze himself with the various styles, will find the book a convenience. It is edited by Mr. George D. Carroll, the bus less member of the firm, and is exquisitely print d.

Jesse Pomeroy's recent attempt to escape from the Concord State Prison was very ingenious. The notice it on with which his cell is lined is I stened in the ear to a brick wail eighteen meaes in thickness, in which are imbedded stom steel rous that form a care with bars less than six to ches apart. The bolts are near the floor and the ceiling, ant moon the upper row he operated successfully. By some means, at present un known, he cotained several saws not more than turce inches in length. With these he cut off the heads of eighteen helts and sawed from the plate a piece mensuring about eighteen by swelve inches, which he could remove at any time with the shears that he ases in brushmaking. His operations were discovered long before ie had completed them. The night watchman neard httn sawing weeks before he was warned to desist, but he was sllowed to proceed in order that he might see It is much to be leaded that the Democrats in Congress will regard the President's remarks about far cough, he said to the warden that he would evape minute you put your ead into the yard there will

The crowd that gathers whenever a land meeting is held in Ireland seems strange enough to E. g. iish eyes. As a correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette pictures the scene, the old-fasatoned tati-coat, with brass buttons, knee-orecches and gasters, is sometimes descried, and reminds the spectator of Irisa melodrama The number of women is shigh arry large. Wit a bare to be that they exist primarily for the purpose of feet and bare heads they stand for hours, even providing their incumpents with money to pay their | when the rain is pouring, listening eagerly to the speeches, and chaering every strong joint. There is no marked prevalence of one type of feature or comparison. Auburn tresses float in the wind oeside raven locks. When the rain outers down with exceptional severity, under the stimulus of a squait, the shawd as raised from the neck over he head, and confort seems to be seened. There is little boutly, our a fair amount of concernes, and that soltness and smoothness of skin mearly universally found in deap climates. The manners of the cross are quite admirable; no long taiking or course 1 known when the large that a Lond Leaving months. speeches, and cheering every strong joint. There is fears with to dispelied. A scienn carnestness seems to possess the recipie, who have attended these meetings too often to find in men a y executar an or novely. It is not, massed, easy to find the what motive other than a very deep and scienn one could bring those people to stand for hours on a sceak lift-side in mud ankie-deep aimst peliting rath for hours together.

BITS OF CELLICISM.

VICTOR HUGO'S "L'ANE. "-To say of this book VICTOR RIGOS * LAME, -10 say of this cook that is take a overflowing of poorly and ordinate, exquire, that it rules, and ad kin is of beauty, is shoot superfly that it ordinate with the properties. It is not morely that it ordinates the reader the first sight of a fitting and writing, our every line is as musical and as deeply stoped in color as though the interior and superfly stoped in color as though the interior and superfly stoped in the port in the fitting of Bardelarre and Gounts. The same great chairs of Gounts of It is the great chairs of

THE CARDINAL FAULT OF BOOTH'S HAMLET. -Ine callit artant in ar. Booth's concept on or Hamlet secuse to be that it shows an almost slaves respect or the letter, and treats as formal and significant atterthe letter, and treats as forms and significant atter-ances what are, in fact, mere expressions of temporary and transstory beings. This is frequently illustrated, when Hamiet says to ats mother, "Loos on this picture and on time," itero is some justification for bringing forward two mindings, since such may easily have occu-at hand. When, however, addressing Rosenermals and Guiddenstern, he says, apropos of the poor repate into when the players are said to have failed, "It is not strange; for my under a King of Demants, and those that would make moves at him which is latter lived ever two typical to the move of the moving provides the assigning a virion—there is something provide in assigning a threatty offusive application to these words by maxing Hamlet ith immatures of Claudius from the breasts of its two collocances.—[The At-emedia. two colloculors - The Athenaeum

THE CONVENIENT SONNET .- The sonnet is dis metry what any oc entred the amateur's form of postry. Many great poets have, of course, written somets, but, with the one exception of Petrarch, no great poet depends upon his sometis for this reputation. For a man otherwise occupied, however, who has at the same time a share of this poethed laculity, there is no doubt that the sometime for the poethed laculity there is no doubt that the sometime for the poethed laculity there is no doubt that the sometime for the poethed laculity there is no doubt that the sometimes of the poethed laculity that the fact of the poethed laculity that the sound of the poethed laculity that the sound of the laculity that the laculi doubt that the sonnet offers by far the most convenient mode of expression. It is easily cortable; that is to say, a man can make a somet in his head, on his way to of from his business—the country parson, let as say, can put into this torm any thought which strikes him on his road to an outlying cottage—and earry it in his head north he is again when no read outly he is again when read of per and mk. He can correct and poins it at old intervals. If it does not wholy please him, he can suppress it without the feeling of labor loss.—[The Athenseim.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S "CERVANTES,"-Mrs. Oli-MRS. OLIPHANT'S "CERVANTES."—Mrs. Oliphant has writted for English readers the best life of
the author of the "Don Qu'xote" that has appeared uptill now. It is not so full as the life profixed to Jarvis's
version, written by Senor Mayars y Siscar, and translated by Ozell, but it is better, occases written in a
finer spirit and with a deeper simpatup. It surpasses
for the same reason the stell and tabered accounts of
Smollert and Lockhart, Ticknor and Roscoe, and yet the
writter's know edge of the language of Cervantes is less
than that poissessed by the least of hese. Mrs. Oliphant
has caucht a climpes of the real derivantes; and he conhas caught a climpse of the real Cervantes; and her conception of als character is rendered with a clearness, a vigor and an accuracy that will make the heroof L panto, the captice of Algers, and the author of the "Don Quixote" as well known as any one of the heroes of her own novels.—[The Atheneum.

MISS FLETCHER'S "HEAD OF MEDUSA."—The striking feature of this novel is the character of Count Cesso Lail, a type of the modern frame. There is another the period of the modern frame. There is another the period of the existence more uncruations; than he does. Mazzim was indeed a "starkle son," but he was not so much alone as Mr. Fleming would have us think. He had not wrought the desirerance that he did it he had not found natures, and that not by ones and two only, that were capable of receiving his ideas and following where he lest. The nothers failing has trouble beginning been the stay of his country, and he will be so still if he is not overpowered by meaner influences. Still, of the fideity and vigor of this picture there can be no doubt. We have some quarrels, naced, with Mr. Fleming, which, did occasion, serve, we might urge. MISS FLETCHER'S "HEAD OF MEDUSA."-The be no doubt. We have some quarrels, indeed, with Mr. Fleming, which, did occasion serve, we might urse. But we prefer to take leave of this really flue work of art with an expression of sincere admiration and pleasure.—[The Pail Mail Gazette.

LORD BEACONSPIELD'S NOVELS.—They have the charm of memors, saturated or even scandadous. He lives with the people whom a great portion of the world would give its ears, and does give its weekly sixpences, to know about. He comes down from the sacred mountain of society, where it is rumored that the very highest of authorities corrects the proof-sheets of the message that he is privileged to deliver to the people. He does not mind how many privilege, dukes, financiers, eccurite people he drars into his stories. They have always that amount of personality when the public likes, and the carlestures of living people are sufficiently like (he originals. Not even Byron and Shelley were spared by Mr. Disracii when he was commercitively a young man. His antipathies have full swing in his novels, where ne pillories Croker and smaller people. He is a good hater, san people whom he cannot hit back at in real life he serenely "scores off" in his romances. The satirist who is also a novelest has a considerable advantage. To character real enough for recognition he can add mean faults or folibles, or villatines if he chooses, not to be found in the original model. This is not fibelious, if meally done—it is unanswerable, and it makes the violim squirm in impotent anguish.— [The London News. LORD BEACONSPIELD'S NOVELS .- They have